Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.——"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison.*——Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME I. CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 16, 1841. NUMBER 36.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for November, 1841.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
16 Tuesday,	57 6	3 5				
17 Wednesday,	58 6	2 5				
18 Thursday,	59 6	1 5	Last Quarter,	5	10	53 E.
19 Friday,	59 6	1 5	New Moon	13	0	14 M.
20 Saturday,	0 7	0 5	First Quarter,	21	0	55 M.
21 Sunday,	1 7	59 4	Full Moon,	28	1	22 E.
22 Monday.	2 7	58 4				

Clock & Watch Repairing.

SAMUEL LAWING

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in the town of Charlotte, nearly opposite the "Carolina Inn," where he will be glad to receive work in his line of business. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired in the most substantial manner, at short notice, on moderate terms, and warranted to perform well. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Charlotte, June 1, 1841. 13...r

Clock and Watch REPAIRING.

Thomas Trotter

STILL continues to repair *Clocks and Watches* in the very best manner, if requested by the owner to do so. He is well supplied with all kinds o. materials. His Shop is in the Jewellery Store of S, P. Alexander, situated South from the Courthouse between the "Mansion House" and the "Charlotte Hotel." It will be his earnest desire to do work faithfully, so as to merit encouragement.

☞ His price shall be as moderate as possible for CASH. [Charlotte, July 6, 1841...4w

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash*.

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. S....r

THE CHARLOTTE

Female Academy

WILL be re-opened on the 1st day of October next. Pupils can be accommodated with board, either in respectable families in the village, or in the Academy with the Teachers, at $9 per month.

Terms of Tuition per Session.

THIRD CLASS.	
Reading, Spelling, with the Elements of Geography and Arithmetic,	$ 8 50
SECOND CLASS.	
Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Emerson's second part Arithmetic and Olney's Geography,	$10 50
FIRST CLASS.	
Including the studies of the second, with larger systems of Arithmetic and Geography, Algebra, Composition, Botany, History—Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, &c., &c.	$16 50
EXTRA BRANCHES.	
Instruction in Music on the Piano, per Session.	$25
The French Language per session,	10
Drawing and painting in water colors, per sess.	10
Oriental Teinting, per course,	10
Wax Fruit or Flowers, do.	6
Embroidery in Silk and Chenille, Worsted Lamp Mats, Ottomans, &c. &c.	5
French Sachets, Screens, and Work Baskets, per course,	5

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON. Principal.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1841. 27...r

Notes of Hand and Land Deeds; also Clerks' and Sheriffs' Blanks, for Sale at this Office.

Political Scraps.

From the Spirit of the Times.

DEMOCRACY EVERY WHERE TRIUMPHANT,

The following arrangement of words will both interest and amuse the reader. The first diamond is composed of the word "Democracy," and commencing at the middle, that word may be spelled in every direction. The second diamond is composed of the letters forming the word "Everywhere;" the third of those making the word "Triumphant;" and both words may be spelled in every direction by commencing at the centre. The whole forms the truism, "Democracy everywhere triumphant." In addition to this, the letter Y is all around the first diamond, E around the second, and T around the last—thus making the word YET, and bringing the Democratic triumph up to the present moment. It is an unique affair, and we recommend it to the notice of our readers.

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Pipe Layers' Groans.—The New Haven Herald, a Tippecanoe, but not quite Tyler-too paper, drops the following tears:

"*Georgia.*—Gone, too, in the long funeral to the "tombs of all the Capulets." A Loco Governor, Legislature, and a few other small particulars. We don't like to say much about it, but if our *Tyler* does not keep off these "cowans and eves-droppers," they will overwhelm us like the locusts of Egypt. Georgia is gone."

The Whigs say they lost Connecticut in consequence of a violent storm which prevailed throughout the State on the day of the late election. The Hartford Times notices the matter thus: "The late storm was the occasion of considerable damage at Nantucket. In Connecticut its effects were principally confined to the peach trees and the Whigs."

The National Intelligencer has a mournful paragraph on the prevailing *apathy* which seems to have settled down in Georgia. Strange that paper cannot discriminate between *apathy* and *death*.—*Ib.*

The way Connecticut Whigery will go up Salt River in April next, will be a wonderment to the fishes!—*New-Haven (Conn.) Register.*

It is whispered about, that a procession will soon be got up, of those working men who are getting "*two dollars and roast beef*" for voting for Harrison. Call a cab!—*Ib.*

We inquired of an old farmer the other day, why apples were so uncommonly scarce this year?—"Why, they were so abused in the hard cider campaign," said he, "that they are *ashamed to grow* this year."—*New-Haven Register.*

Removal.—On Wednesday evening last, a Mr. Elliott, of Harrisburg, editor, adviser, committeeman, and Whig, appeared at the President's mansion, and before a number of visiters, demanded the removal of Mr. Peacock, the present worthy Postmaster at the capitol of Pennsylvania; and threatened, if the President did not remove the aforesaid Postmaster, to come out against Mr. Tyler with his paper, and informed the President that the country, in such an event, should come out against him also. Mr. Tyler informed the mighty committee-man that if the gentleman and his friends were retained by such a slight matter as the removal or appointment of a Postmaster, they might go against him as soon as they pleased. Mr. Elliott departed in haste, while the President closed the door, saying to himself, d—n your impudence!

POETRY.

"GONE ARE THY BEAUTIES, SUMMER!"

BY MRS. R. S. NICHOLS.

Gone are thy beauties, Summer! and silenced is thy mirth,
And all thy passing witcheries are fading from the earth;
The merry songs thy streamlets sang beneath the mountain pine
Are now remembered but as dreams—as dreams no longer thine!

Each bright young bud thy kindness nursed hath drooped its fragile head,
And scattered lie their pale cold leaves; dead are thy wild flowers—dead!
While every lofty forest in its towering plumes and pride,
Hath donned its gorgeous robes and laid thy livery aside!

Thy birds, whose silvery voices made music round our home,
No more with glittering plumage and merry chantings roam!
Each wind's low whispered melodies are numbered with the past,
While spirit-moans and dirges are swelling on the blast!

The purple of our mountain-tops is streaked with sullen gray,
For all thats bright and beautiful is fading swift away!
The sun spurs on his fiery steed as he were weary, too,
And would exchange his burnished clouds for summer skies of blue!

Gone are thy glories, Summer!—but hast thou fled alone?
Have none when in thy household glee missed one familiar tone?
Is there no vacant seat beside the bright and blazing hearth?
Have you no gentle spirits passed from our abodes on earth?

Thine answer, Summer, I well know; thou'lt whisper, more than one,
With eye of light and step of glee, down to the tomb hath gone!
Thou'lt tell me, stern relentless Death thou hast no power to stay,
That beauty, pride, and loveliness alike become his prey!

Yes, they have passed, O Summer! like thy flowret's whispered tones,
And autumn-winds their graves o'er-sweep with many sighs and moans!
But Memory o'er the bleeding heart her vigils sad shall keep,
And Summer's breath must ever wake a strange fond wish to weep!

RURAL ECONOMY.

CONTENTS

OF THE FARMERS' REGISTER, NO X. VOL. IX.

Original Communications.—Publication of the Westover manuscripts; paper nets for cleaning and ventilating silk worms; wheat and Indian corn in France; notes on Sandy Point estate no. 4; culture of the tomato and the Indian pea; new utensil for cutting down corn; Bermuda grass; notices of grasses and weeds; Eastern shore bean; Sandy beach bean; Poverty grass; on the necessity of a proper rotation of crops; party politics and private matters; notes in reply; summary of news.

Selections.—Hay seed upon inverted sod; driving nails into hard wood; of seed-sowing and seed saving; the pear tree: the curculio; preservation of butter; Incombustible wash; Tomato tart; A trial of fattening qualities of Woburns and Berkshires when fed on the same allowance; A phenomenon in grafting; cultivation of the pine on the shores of Gascony; reports of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society; the oyster trade; poisoning wolves; report of the committee of the Barnwell Agricultural Society, on the culture of cotton; Gunny bags against Kentucky bagging; Mr. Law's establishment; Blackberry jam; arrangements of flower-beds according to M. Chevreul's Essay on colors; the dahlia; apple gathering and keeping; an excellent regulation—preservation of birds; Apple jam; Strawberry jam; Crab apple jam; protection of wrens, and their usefulness; observations on the secondary and tertiary formations of the southern Atlantic states; culture of the sweet potato; on mud; on lucerne; on storing turnips; preservation of vines from the ravages of bugs.

INCOMBUSTIBLE WASH.

Slack stone lime in a large tub or barrel, with boiling water, covering the tub or barrel, to keep in all the steam. When thus slacked, pass six quarts of it through a fine sieve. It will then be in a state of fine flour. Now, to six quarts of this lime, add one quart of rock or Turk's Island salt, and one gallon of water—then boil the mixture and skim it clean. To every five gallons of this skimmed mixture, add one pound of alum, half pound of copperas, by slow degrees add three fourths of a pound of potash, and four quarts of fine sand or hickory ashes sifted. We suppose any kind of good hard wood ashes will answer as well as hickory. This mixture will now admit of any coloring matter you please, and may be applied with a brush. It looks better than paint, and is as durable as slate. It will stop small leaks in the roof, prevent the moss from growing over and rotting the wood, and render it incombustible from sparks falling upon it. When laid upon brick work it renders the brick impervious to rain or wet.—*Franklin Farmer.*

INTERESTING INCIDENTS.

The fragments that might be gathered up from the late proceedings of the Agricultural Society, if they would not make twelve baskets full, are nevertheless numerous and interesting. Had we more leisure, we might collect them and serve them up for our readers—some of them, however, must not escape notice.

There are few in Richmond, we suppose, who have not noticed in our streets a large fat man, so disabled by some cause or other as not to have the use of his legs, driving a wagon loaded with wood—seated on a sort of plat-form immediately before the wood, and guiding his team with reins. His appearance was remarkable, and how, in his crippled condition, he could drive his *faur-horse* team to town and about our streets, and unloaded his wagon of the wood, were matters of wonder—yet all of this he did. The committee to examine farms stumbled upon this man in their travels through the county, and found him so comfortably provided, with his few acres so well cultivated, his fences and farm-houses in such good order, and with such general appearance of industry, neatness and system, that they recommended that the Society vote him a premium of $12, and the recommendation was unanimously agreed to. His name is Thomas Jennet. He employs a laborer to help him upon the farm, and he wagons wood to the city. At the solicitation of the committee he came down to the Society's exhibition—was present on Wednesday at Bacon's Quarter, and came forward upon his crutches in the large assembly, amidst a spontaneous burst of applause, to receive the honor so justly conferred upon him for his good management, probity, and remarkable perseverance under his serious physical disability. The committee stated that they found at Mr. Jennet's the finest litter of pigs, (three-quarter Berkshires,) that they saw any where in the county. These the worthy citizen brought with him, and they were disposed of at the Society's fair at prices that handsomely rewarded him.

The premium of $20 for the second best cultivated farm was awarded to James Gordon, who owns a very small farm not far from Richmond, which he cultivates almost wholly by his own labor. The statement of the committee with regard to Mr. Gordon's little estate was very interesting, and showed how much the labor of one man, properly directed, can accomplish. The large company present were highly gratified with the mark of distinction conferred upon this honest and industrious countyman.—How truly have the decisions of the committee borne out our anticipations, and how well are they worthy the comparison with the sun's rays, which shine upon the rich and poor! This feature of perfect impartiality with regard to the different classes, is a very praiseworthy one of our Society, and must afford salutary encouragement to the humbler tillers of the soil.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

HARVESTING POTATOES.

The idea has generally prevailed that potatoes, especially those grown on low and moist lands, are essentially benefitted by exposure to the sun and air, before removing them to the bin. This, however, experience has long since proved to be an error. The sooner potatoes are in the cellar after their removal from the soil, the better; the operation of drying in the sun's rays having a powerful tendency not only to injure their eating qualities, but also to render them far less likely to keep well through the subsequent spring.

Another very popular error, and one no less productive of bad consequnces, we think, is the supposition that the tubers should be thoroughly cleansed from dirt, the presence of which, in ever so small a quantity, is thought by many to be the radical cause of their becoming watery and unfit for food. Any one, however, who will take the trouble of experimenting, may easily satisfy himself that such is not the case; and that potatoes which have undergone a thorough cleaning will manifest symptoms of decay, and become unfit for culinary purposes much sooner than those which have not. In many sections it has become quite common for farmers to select a portion of their potatoes in the fall, and pack them away in barrels, filling the interstices between the tubers with moist earth, and securing them from the action of the atmosphere by heading them up.

Potatoes secured in this way, and deposited in some place where they will be exposed as little as possible to the influence of light and frost, will keep well, and retain their eating properties till late in the spring.—*Maine Cultivator.*

THE PEAR TREE.

We are told that many persons are afraid to plant pear trees, lest they should die with the *fire blight;* that they have done their best to save the trees, but all to no purpose; and that they now settle down in despair. In reply to this melancholly account, however, we can repeat the assurance that *we have not lost a single tree by the fire blight in twenty years.* It has been in our fruit garden several times, but always seems to walk out again as fast as we did; for we cut off the injured branches *without delay*, and burnt them *immediately*, destroying, as we believed, the whole colony of insects that had committed the depredation.—*Genesee Far.*

PROTECTION OF WRENS, AND THEIR USEFULNESS.

The wren, I had always supposed, was a destroyer of bees, until I was told a short time since, by a very intelligent lady from the city of New York, that her father used to encourage their building about his hives, by putting out all the horse-skulls he could obtain. She said that her father raised his hives about two inches, by means of small blocks under the corners, that the wrens might go under to clear the hives from moths, worms and dead bees, which they did effectually without disturbing the bees.—*Union Agriculturist.*

CURE FOR WORMS.

I will give you a fact which may profit some of your readers. I took charge of my estate twenty-seven years ago, having, from that time until now, from thirty to sixty in family, and within that time have not lost one child under twelve years, (either black or white) with the exception of one a few hours after its birth; and I attribute it principally to the following remedy, which keeps them free from worms:

Take the fat of old bacon sliced and fried in a pan until the essence is all out of it; take out the rind first; then put in as much wormseed as is necessary, (vulgarly called Jerusalem oak), as much sugar or molasses as will make it palatable—give it three mornings in succession. The children will eat it freely; some you will have to restrain from eating too much. Incredible as it may appear, I have known as many as one hundred and twenty or thirty large worms come from a child of three or four years old. I usually give the medicine spring and fall.—*Farmer's Register.*

ON STORING TURNIPS.

SIR: I have observed in different agricultural publications many methods recommended for the storing of turnips in witer; and amongst all those plans I have never seen any thing so simple or so efficacious as the one I have adopted with great success for several winters. I am only a small farmer, and usually store for winter and spring use about 30 tons of Swedish turnips. My method is, to make a long heap of turnips about a yard and a half wide at the bottom on a dry piece of ground, and pile them up in a triangular form as high as they will stand; then cover them with sods cut from a moss, which I procure about half a yard square. The sods when properly cut and taken care of will, from the quantity of heath in them, last several winters. Those I intend for covering my winter stock of turnips this season having been cut from the moss in 1839.

I have not found in my stock of turnips since I adopted this mode of preserving them, 20 lbs. of rotten or decayed turnips; and I usually have some as late as the end of May or beginning of June, at which time this year they appeared as fresh and juicy almost as when they were stored in October last.

Any farmer living near a moss has a ready, cheap, and most efficacious covering for his turnips; and I recommend all who have it in their power, at least to try this plan one year.—*London Farmers' Mag.*

APPLE JAM.

The apples, which should be ripe, and of the best eating sort, being pared and quartered as for making apple jelly, are put into a pan with just water to cover them, and boiled until they can be reduced to a mush. Then for each pound of the pared apples, a pound of sifted sugar is added, being sprinkled over the boiling mixture. Agitate it well, until reduced to a jam. Then put it into the pots.

The above is the most simple way of making it; but to have it of the best possible clearness, make a thick syrup with three pounds of sugar to each pint of water, and clarify it with an egg, as before directed. Then add one pint of syrup for every three pounds of apples, and boil the jam to a proper thickness.—*Southern Agriculturist.*

Salt and Ashes mixed for Stock.—Last winter I saw it recommended, in an agricultural paper, to mix salt with ashes for stock. Having tested the utility of the practice, I am now prepared to speak favorably of it, and from a firm conviction that stock, of all descriptions, are essentially benefitted thereby. My cows, work horses, and young cattle, as well as sheep, have been regularly supplied with it as often as once a week since the snow went off, and notwithstanding the feed in the pastures has been quite short, in consequence of drought, for a large part of the season, the animals are healthy, and generally in better condition than we have known them for years.

Sheep, especially, are extremely fond of it, preferring it to pure salt, and eating it as eagerly as they do meal or corn. As to the general efficacy of the practice and its tendency as respects the health of stock, I will merely say in conclusion, that I am acquainted with several farmers that have made the same trial, and that in no instance, with which I am familiar, or which has fallen under my notice, has it been attended with other than the best effects. The proportions in which the ingredients should be given, are one part salt to seven of ashes. The salt should be fine, and the ashes dry and free from coals. If thought necessary, the salt may be increased in quantity to two, or even three parts, instead of one. Try it, farmers, and see if it doth not "do good like a medicine."—*Farmers' Jour.*

Bees.—It is said by those whose means of knowing are to be respected, that the annual profit of a hive of bees, properly provided for, may be equal to the profit of an acre of wheat that produces an average yield. If so, people more generally would do well to engage in the business.

Bees need the right kind of flowers in abundance, and in good succession, somewhat near them. This object may be secured by sowing hemp in places near the bee house. Buckwheat also is an excellent food for the bees to work among. And hemp and buckwheat keep in blossom all the season till frost comes, and till the bees are done operating.

Forty Years ago.—Forty years ago, young ladies of the first respectability learned music,—but it was the humming of the spinning-wheel, and learned the necessary steps of dancing, in following it. Their forte-piano was a loom, their parasol a broom, and their novels the Bible.

Forty years ago, the young gentlemen hoed corn chopped wood at the door, and went to school in the winter to learn reading, writing and arithmetic.

Another Candidate in the Field.

[The following letter from Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, of the Army, shows that Mr. Clay is again in danger of being shoved off the track as the *exclusive* Federal candidate for President. This is an important move in the politics of the country, as it is the first time in the history of our Government that the Commander-in-Chief of the Army has stepped forward, sword in hand, and declared himself a candidate for the Presidency; and we therefore publish the letter entire, that our readers may see the principles professed by this "modest" new candidate.

Gen. SCOTT avers that he is not now, and never has been a Federalist; yet, any body can see, by a perusal of his letter, that he is *no Republican*. He even outstrips Clay himself in applauding the ultra Federal measures of the Extra Congress. We give the General credit, however, for his frankness in declaring his approval of the *Bank, Tariff, Distribution, and Bankrupt* laws, and for joining in the war upon the veto power, and upon other provisions of our sacred Constitution, at a time when these very measures are exterminating Whigery in all directions as though a pestilence had seizd upon the party.

But of all electioneering epistles we ever saw, this letter of Gen. S. takes the lead for self-praise and pomposity of style. We once entertained a pretty fair opinion of his talents and character as a man; but if he is not a weak, vain, ambitious, corrupt intriguer—totally unfit for a President of the United States—this letter is no picture of the author. The reader can satisfy himself, however—here it is:

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1841.

GENTLEMEN; I have lately had the honor to receive many letters from as many different States, each propounding, on the part of the writer and his neighbors, nearly the same political interrogatories, to which answers are requested.

The scope of the inquiries is a flattering proof of the interest that some of my countrymen take in the opinions that I have formed on certain great principles of abiding importance to the success of our systems of Government; and as I have nothing to conceal, if nothing of value to communicate, I shall, at once, without policy or reserve, and in the form of a circular, comply with several requests.

Party politics. Although, from early manhood, I have, by the profession of arms, in defence of my country, been thrown out of the arena of party politics, yet I have never ceased to be an attentive observer of public events, and thus, I believe, there has scarcely been a discussion of moment in Congress, within my time, on which I did not form, and modestly, but firmly, express, a passing opinion

A mere youth, I felt the liveliest joy when the alien and sedition laws expired in the triumph of Mr. Jefferson. From 1806 I was old enough, by speech and pen, to call for a prompt and energetic redress of our wrongs suffered from Great Britain under her orders in council, attack on the Chesapeake frigate, and long continued impressment of our seamen; and when the war of 1812 at length came, I was among the first and longest in the presence of the foe. The insults received from the French Directory; their depredations on our commerce, renewed under Napoleon's decrees, (Berlin and Milan) which followed the British orders in Council, also largely shared in my indignant reprobation.

The administrations of Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe, like that of Mr. Jefferson, had, in their respective periods, my humble, but hearty approbation; and I have since censured nothing in either but the sale of a part, and the dismantling of the remainder of our navy; the gun-boat system of defence that followed, and the indefinite embargo, which, crippling us for war, by destroying our commerce and finances, and oppressing agriculture, was long continued without redressing one outrage from abroad.

I give this little sketch of the growth of my party feelings or opinions, unimportant perhaps, except to myself and a few partial friends, to show that, if I have never been a Federalist, in any party sense of the term, so neither have I been a jacobin, an *impracticable* or abstractionist in any sense whatever; but always an old fashioned republican, devoted to the support of law and order; a Democratic Whig, just as all my family had been whigs in the great struggle for national freedom and independence.

The Judiciary. From an early and long continued study of elementary law, my mind has ever been imbued with deep reverence for the bench—State and Federal—an independent department in our systems of Government, and which, holding neither the purse to corrupt, nor the sword of power to terrify,—addresses itself only with the mild force of persuasive reason to the intelligence and virtue of the whole community. By the Federal Constitution, every possible safe-guard is provided to shield its judiciary against fleeting prejudice, political rancour, and party dependence to which legislators and the Executive are unavoidably, directly, and constantly exposed. Hence, to the "one supreme court" is wisely extended (by "appellate jurisdiction") "all cases in law and equity, arising under the Constitution, the laws of the U. States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority."

Looking to this express provision, I have always held that when a doubtful question, arising under either the Constitution itself, the supreme law, of the land; under an act of Congress, or a treaty, has once been solemnly adjudicated, by that court, the *principle* of the decision ought to be taken, by all, as definitively settled—unless, indeed, it be upon a re-hearing before the same tribunal. This appears to me too clear for disputation; for the court is not only declared to be *supreme*, and hence there can be no bench beyond; but to Congress is only given the power to constitute "*inferior*" tribunals. By appeals to the Supreme Court a *settlement* was intended to be reached and anarchy, through a long distraction of the public mind, on great questions of legislative and Executive power, thus rendered impossible. Practically, therefore, for the people, and especially their functionaries, to deny, to disturb or impugn, principles thus constitutionally established, strikes me as of evil example, if not of a direct revolutionary tendency, except, indeed, in the case of a judicial decision enlarging power and against liberty; and any dangerous error of this sort can easily be corrected (and should only be corrected) by an amendment of the Constitution, in one of the modes prescribed by that instrument itself, the organic law of the States *and* the people. Misconstructions of law, other than the Constitution, are yet more readily corrected by amendatory or declaratory acts of Congress.

The Executive Veto.—This, by the framers of the Constitution, could only have been designed, 1. To enable the President to defend his own rightful powers against usurpations on the part of Congress; 2. To enable him to *forbid* other legislative infractions of the Constitution; and, 3. To guard the country against other acts of hasty or violent legislation.

It is hardly possible to conceive a case, under the first or second of those heads, against which the Judiciary—the *balance-wheel* of the system—does not afford, of itself, all the security that the people can require.

But, without the protection of either the bench or the veto—would the Executive department, (become so super-judicial of late years) be too weak to fulfil the strictly Executive functions for which it was more particularly created? or rather, would not that department still be the most powerful, for evil, in the Government?

The President is, under the checks of Constitution and law, rightfully invested with the power of the sword, and he has again and again had that of the purse also. The Houses of Congress, it is true, lay taxes, fix imposts and regulate the sales of the public domain; but it is he (through his agents.) who handles the proceeds. From 1833 to 1836, (to say nothing of the present) he alone nominated and dismissed all the agents who *kept*, as well as those who collected, distributed and disbursed the public revenue. The apothegm—*make us executors, we care not who are your legatees*, has a frightful application to such agents and the immense treasure that annually passes through their hands!

The rapid increase and spread of population, the growth of national wealth, the amount of revenue collected and disbursed, the new relations (by the extension of commerce) with foreign countries, the additional appointments at home and abroad, the number and value of contracts—all constantly and necessarily on the increase—a general decay in morals, perhaps as great in Congress as elsewhere; the habit that we have seen prevail during several Presidential terms, of filling public offices with but little or no regard to moral standing, have, taken together, already opened to the head of the Government elements of power and corruption, which it was impossible for the framers and adopters of the Constitution to foresee or to conceive. Who, at that distant day, for example, ever dreamed of the spectacles which have recently disgusted every honest citizen?—of postmasters, mail contractors, mail agents and census takers, covering the land with Government pamphlets, handbills and extra-gazettes sufficient (if read) to sap the morals, public and private, of an entire generation?—of the custom-house mercenaries in the large cities, living on the public, neglecting every duty for party meetings and the polls, and rendering to power the most bribe-worthy services?—of district attornies and collectors—rambling missionaries, defending every abuse of office—their own the most indecent, in order to maintain power in the hands of their patron? All who have reflected on the fore-going facts must be ready to affirm—that *Executive patronage* "has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished."

I hope, then, by an early amendment of the Constitution, to see a reduction of the President's veto. The *regulation* of patronage would properly follow.

There can be no good reason why the veto should not be overcome by a bare majority in each House of Congress, of all the members elected to it—say, for the benefit of reflection, at the end of ten days from the return of the bill. An amendment to this effect would still leave the President—the general representative of every State and district—armed with the votes of all the members absent, at the moment, from the respective Houses; and there will always be some members absent from both.

Rotation of Office—The inquiry under this head is not definite in any letter before me. It, however, is presumed to refer: 1. To Governors and Secretaries of Territories, and *some* of the Judges therein; District Attorneys, Collectors, Surveyors, and Naval Officers of the Customs; Marshals, postmasters whose commissions amount to a thousand dollars *per annum;* navy agents; registers and receivers of land officers; surveyors general of lands, and Indian agents—all of whom are, by law, appointed for a term of four years, but subject, by express enactment, (except the judges) to be removed at pleasure;—2. To a high class of civil officers (next to the chiefs) in the Executive Departments at Washington; other high functionaries—foreign ministers, secretaries of legation and consuls;—postmasters, whose commissions amount to less than a thousand dollars *per annum*; superintendent of Indian affairs, Indian sub-agents, &c. &c., all appointed, without limitation as to time, yet subject, in *practice*, not by *express* law, to be also removed at pleasure; and 3. To the assistants allowed by law to very many of the principals included above, which assistants are generally called *clerks*—some of them, deputies, appraisers, weighers, gaugers, sub-inspectors, store-keepers, light-house keepers, &c &c.—all appointed and subject to removal, as under the second head.

I am asked—Whether (in my poor opinion) all those functionaries (amounting to many thousands) or any of them, ought to be periodically superseded by original appointments? If yes—*When*? And if a part only—*Which*?

We have seen that a great number of offices are filled for a term of years, and more without any limitation as to term. I, however, can draw no line of just distinction between the claims of the two classes upon the favor of country or Government.

Premising, that regular periodical changes in the subordinate servants of the country, merely for the sake of change, would necessarily swell Executive patronage, already too much swollen—I am obliged to add that I more than doubt, on other grounds, the policy and justice of such changes. 1. Because, for the able and prompt execution of public business, much official experience, in a great number of particular stations, is known to be necessary; 2. Because many officeholders, appointed under even reckless administrations, (such as we have seen) will always, after a time, be found of tried integrity and of equal industry and abilities; 3. Because, again, some may be found in a state of honorable poverty, the result no less of stern integrity than of a long and exclusive devotion to the interests of the public; and 4. Because, to remove such servants, or *not* to reappoint them, at the end of a term, would not only discourage successors in a faithful discharge of duty, but could not fail to outrage the moral sense of entire communities. I speak on this head, from what I witnessed in 1829–30, of the cruel experiment, on a large scale, then made upon the sensibilities of the country, and the mischiefs to the public interests which early ensued.

What I would, therefore, humbly advise is this: To turn out, not only on a change of President, but in any and every week of the year, all office-holders known to be deficient in either honesty, capacity or industry, and to appoint, in their stead, men known to possess those qualities. Without an anxious attention to this rule, a Government of the people, resting on virtue and intelligence, cannot long be successfully maintained; for a blind or vicious distribution of enormous patronage would soon, by the force of the highest example, beat down all that is taught in the church, the school-house, and the college.

One Presidential term—Of the eight chief magistrates that preceded General Harrison—whom a nation yet mourns—the first, third, fourth, fifth and seventh presided over this Union, respectively, two successive terms; the other three, but four years each; and every one of the eight, *whilst in office*, became a candidate for a second term.

I consider the sublime example, set by *the father of his country*, in declining a third election—which has been duly followed by four popular Presidents, and would, no doubt, have been observed with equal good faith by the other three, under like circumstances—as establishing a barrier against a *third* term, as impassable as if it were embodied in the Constitution itself. But I do not consider it respectful to the people, nor otherwise proper in a candidate to solicit favor on a *pledge*, that *if* elected, he will not accept a second nomination. It looks too much like a bargain tendered to other aspirants;—*yield to me now; I shall soon be out of your way*;—too much like the interest that sometimes governs the Cardinals in the choice of a Pope—many voting for themselves first, and, if without success, finally for the most superannuated, in order that the election may the sooner come round again. I am, however, in favor of an amendment of the Constitution, in one of the forms prescribed—declaring, that no citizens shall be eligible to a re-election to the Presidency; and also, of an extension of the term to that of a Senator—a period of six years.

Agency of the President in Legislation.—1. I am persuaded that this should be strictly limited, 1 To the veto, qualified as suggested above; 2. To the command of the Constitution, "he shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient;" and 3: To furnishing, through the appropriate Executive Departments, such details for bills as any committee of either House of Congress may specially call for.

Leading measures of the late extra session of Congress.—If I had had the honor of a vote on the occasion, it would have been given in favor of the *Land Distribution Bill*, the *Bankrupt Bill*, and the second bill for creating a *Fiscal Corporation*—having long been under a conviction that, in peace, as in war, something efficient, in the nature of a *Bank of the United States*, is not only "necessary and proper," but indispensable to the successful operations of the Treasury, as well as to many of the wants of our commerce and currency.

Secret, or oath-bound societies.—I have not been a member of a masonic lodge in thirty odd years, nor a visiter of any lodge since, except once—now more than sixteen years ago. There are, at many academies and colleges, as is well known, associations of students, tutors, and professors, for purely literary purposes, and their meetings, generally, for aught that I know, may be secret. Twenty-eight years ago, I was once present with such an association, and never since; and I have, within five years, received many flattering notices of my having been enrolled as an honorary member of as many such associations. I am sorry to be reminded that, by some strange neglect, I have failed to accept one of those honorable distinctions.

Finally, I am asked, *If nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, would you accept the nomination?* I beg leave respectfully to reply, *yes;* provided that I be not required to renounce any principle professed above. My principles are convictions.

Hoping that you, who have done me the honor to invite this general reply, may, with the millions, be enabled in a year or two to fix on some other citizen as your candidate more worthy, and, therefore, more likely to conciliate the majority of popular suffrages,

I remain, gentlemen, your friend and fellow-citizen, WINFIELD SCOTT.

From Gouge's Journal of Banking.

GOLD AND SILVER.

An old merchant of this city has told us that he never could be convinced that there were gold and silver enough in the world, to serve the purposes of money, till he met with Mr. Gallatin's statement of the quantity of the precious metals consumed in plate and jewellery. As Mr. Gallatin's remarks, on this point, have had this happy effect on one merchant, we copy them at length, hoping they will have a like effect on others. They embrace, in a condensed space, many important statistical facts.

"The total amount of gold and silver produced by the mines of America, to the year 1803, inclusively, and remaining there or exported to Europe has been estimated by Humbolt at about five thousand six hundred millions of dollars; and the product of the years 1804—1830, may be estimated at seven hundred and fifty millions. If to this we add one hundred millions, the nearly ascertained product to this time of the mines of Siberia, about four hundred and fifty millions for the African gold dust, and for the product of the mines of Europe, (which yielded about three millions a year in the beginning of this century,) from the discovery of America to this day, and three hundred millions for the amount existing in Europe prior to the discovery of America, we find a total not widely differing from the fact, of seven thousand two hundred millions of dollars. It is much more difficult to ascertain the amount which remains in Europe and America together. The loss by friction and accidents might be estimated, and researches made respecting the total amount which has been exported to countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope; but that which has been actually consumed in gilding, plated ware, and other manufactures of the same character, cannot be correctly ascertained. From the imperfect data within our reach, it may, we think, be affirmed, that the amount still existing in Europe and America certainly exceeds four thousand, and most probably falls short of five thousand millions of dollars. Of the medium, or four thousand five hundred millions, which we have assumed, it appears that 1-3 to 2-5 is used as currency, and that the residue consists of plate, jewels, and other manufactured articles. It is known, that of the gross amount of seven thousand two hundred millions of dollars, about 1800 millions, or $\frac{1}{4}$th of the whole in value, and 1-48th in weight, consisted of gold. Of the four thousand five hundred millions, the presumed remaining amount in gold, is probably greater, on account of the exportation to India and China having been exclusively in silver, and of the greater care in preventing every possible waste in an article so valuable as gold."

Here it appears, that ten years ago, or when the treaties, entitled "Considerations on the Currency and Banking System of the United States," was written, *considerably less than one half* of the whole quantity of gold and silver in Europe and America, was in the form of plate and jewellery. It is not probable that any great alteration has taken place in these proportions. And why is it so? Bullion, when brought from the mines, is, generally speaking, first formed into coin. Why is so great an amount of this coin afterwards converted into plate and jewellery?

The reason is, simply, because in hard money countries they have a use for only a part of their stock of the precious metals in the form of money. A few dollars a head suffice for a standard of value, and a medium of exchange. In paper money countries, a great amount of specie is converted into plate and jewellery, because the demand for gold and silver as money, is diminished by the issue of notes.

"Hard Times."—We do not know how it is with our neighbors of other States, but we can assure them that money is very scarce in this part of the Hoosier land. It is often impossible to procure money of some of our most solvent and worthy farmers, though they are involved but little.

"Disappointments on the part of others frequently compel them to give up property for the satisfaction of claims against them, but it will not sell at any price. The truth is, almost every person is in debt, and none have money to spare in the purchase of property. Those who sue for the amount coming to them, do it through sheer necessity, as they are owing money themselves; and if they should purchase the property executed in their favor, they would be no better able to pay what they owe. The Legislature of last winter provided that real estate should not sell under execution, unless it could be sold for one half of its appraised value. The same law includes certain articles of personal property. Officers are daily returning executions, "*no bidders*," "*no sale for want of bidders*," &c. In some instances, small tracts of land have been taken under execution, as often as three or four times, and no sale effected, and the cost which accrued, amounts to nearly half of the appraised value of the property executed.

"It appears that a partial suspension of business is the only means of relief to the people, and we must confess that such would be poor relief."

Greencastle (Indiana) Visiter.

On reading this, one might be tempted to think that he had got hold of a passage in the history of the times that followed the great bank revulsion in 1818–19. "Often impossible to procure money from some of our most solvent farmers—almost every person in debt—property will not sell at any price—relief law by legislature—legal expenses amounting to nearly half the appraised value of the property levied on."

But so it is. Like causes will and must produce like effects. Under our paper money system, prices are very frequently lower than they would be under a hard money system, and this is exactly the condition of things at present in Indiana, and many other parts of the western country. Under a sound money system, it would be *impossible* for lands as fertile as those of the west not to find, at any time, a ready sale at a fair price.

Gouge's Journal of Banking.

EPITOME

OF THE CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Total number of Free White persons		
	Males,	7,249,266
	Females,	6,939,842
Colored,	Males,	186,467
	Females,	199,778
Slaves,	Males,	1,246,408
	Females,	1,240,805
In United States Naval Service,		6,100
Grand Total of population,		17,068,666
White persons included in the foregoing, who are deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age,		1,919
Of fourteen and under twenty-five,		2,056
Over twenty-five,		2,707
White persons included in the foregoing, who are blind,		5,024
Who are insane, and idiots at public charge,		4,329
Who are insane, and idiots at private charge,		10,179
Total number of persons employed in mining,		15,203
In Agriculture,		3,717,756
In Commerce,		117,575
In manufactures and trade,		791,515
In navigation of the ocean,		56,025
In navigation of canals, lakes, and rivers,		33,067
In learned professions,		65,236
Slaves and colored persons included in the foregoing, who are deaf and dumb,		977
Who are blind,		1,892
Who are insane and idiots at private charge,		2,093
Who are insane and idiots at public charge,		833
Total number of pensioners for revolutionary or military services,		20,797
Of universities or colleges,		173
Of students in universities or colleges,		16,233
Of academies and grammar schools,		3,242
Of students in academies and grammar schools,		164,159
Of primary and common schools,		47,209
Of scholars in common schools,		1,845,244
Of scholars at public charge,		468,264
Of white persons over twenty years of age who cannot read and write,		549,693

PORTABLE SAW MILL.

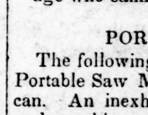
The following notice of Page's newly invented Portable Saw Mill, is from the Baltimore American. An inexhaustible field for the operation of such machines, is offorded by the Pine Forests of North Carolina. It is doubtless worthy of the attention of some of our citizens:

"This machine is remarkable not only for its extraordinary performance, but for its extreme simplicity, and for the very small power required to drive it. While in operation yesterday, a wet yellow pine log was placed on the carriage 16½ feet long and 17 inches wide. The saw passed through this three times in the space of four minutes and a half. A mill of ten horse power will cut with ease 10,000 feet per day.

We learn that these mills are now getting extensively into use in this and the adjoining States, and that orders have been received from numerous places in the South and West. One of them, put up for the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, is said to have paid for itself in about two months. They can be readily transported from place to place, and set up wherever timber is abundant. As a proof of their efficiency, it may be mentioned that some time ago Mr. Page put one of them on a rail road car, and set it up in the thickly timbered country through which the Annapolis rail road passes. By it he was enabled to send to his factory a large quantity of prepared timber, at less than half what it would have cost him, if purchased in the city. One of these mills is in operation at the Navy Yard, Washington, and several others are now engaged for the United States service.

When desired a very efficient planing machine can be attached to the saw mill, and worked with very little increase of power."

To Whom it may Concern.



TAKEN UP, by the subscriber, a *Bay Horse*, which followed his wagon from near Camden, South Carolina, about ten days ago. Said horse was four years old last Spring, is about fifteen hands high, his left fore-leg white up to the knee, round bodied and snugly built. He has lately been foundered, and is yet lame and bears the fresh mark of bleeding in the neck. The owner is requested to prove his property and take it away.

P. C. M'CLELLAND.

Charlotte, Nov. 16, 1841. 36...F

ATTENTION!

Officers of the 69th Regiment.

YOU are hereby commanded to parade at *Williamson's Old-Field*, (on the Potter Road,) on the 24th and 25th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipt according to law for Drill. It is understood that the Officers of the 68th Regiment will meet for Drill at the same place and time.

By Order of Col. T. C. WILSON.

M. L. D. McLEOD, Adjt.

November 2, 1841. 33...3w

JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1841.

MAKE WAY FOR

The Empire State!

CROW, CHAPMAN!—CROW! CROW!!

New-York is Redeemed!

Amid all the recent Democratic triumphs, that just achieved in New York is the most splendid and complete. The State is redeemed from the stain of "pipe-laying" Federalism by a popular majority of near FIFTEEN THOUSAND, and the Democrats have both branches of the Legislature—the Senate by *two* majority, and the Assembly by near *three to one!* What a victory! Harrison's majority in the State just one year ago, was 13,293; showing a Democratic gain in that short time of near TWENTY-EIGHT THOUSAND VOTES. Only one third of the members composing the Senate being to elect this year, accounts for the smallness of the Democratic majority in that body.

The Democratic majority in the city of New York is somewhat reduced, from a schism artfully introduced into our ranks through a Catholic Priest. The trick is thus sketched by the *Globe:*

"The last effort of this evil genius of Federalism was to drag religion into the political arena by means of a Catholic Priest, and use him (having confederated with their Governor) to palm upon the Democratic candidates the design they broached, of setting up a sort of Government religion, by setting apart to a particular sect a portion of the school fund, which opens common schools to all religious sects, without teaching the peculiar tenets of any. The Democratic candidates disavowed the scheme hatched by their enemies and atributed to them, and the effort was to separate many honest Irish Catholics under the influence of the priest from their Democratic brethren in the heat of the moment, under the impression that the Federal candidates, who kept dark on the subject, were inclined to be more favorable to their sect than the Democrats, who would not abandon their principle of putting all religions upon a perfect equality in regard to the school fund, as in every thing else."

The average Democratic majority in the city, notwithstanding this disreputable plot, is about 400; and *one* of the two Senators, and *ten* of the thirteen Assembly men are Democrats.

Thus is the Empire State added to the Democratic Pyramid, and the truism on our first page literally fulfilled—"*Democracy everywhere triumphant yet!*"

From the New York Herald.

TOTAL OVERTHROW *of the* BANK-WHIGS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

It will be seen by the returns given to-day, that the election has resulted in the complete and overwhelming prostration of the Whig party in the State of New York. The Democrats have swept over the State like a tornado. There is no doubt of the perfect re-establishment of the Democratic ascendency in every branch of the Government within reach of the popular will. The House of Assembly is Democratic by a great majority, the Senate is probably so, and the aggregate popular majority is immense and overwhelming.

Who are the men, and what are the measures, that are thus unequivocally, and in tones of thunder, condemned by the voice of an intelligent, indignant and patriotic people? And what are the causes which have led to this astounding result?

Upon Mr. Clay, and his partizans, the pipe-layers—upon Governor Seward and Weed, and the whole host of anti-masonic demagogues, is the stamp of public reprobation indelibly fixed. Their professions of patriotism are derided, their principles and system of policy repudiated, and all are overwhelmed in remediless ruin. A National Bank is emphatically rejected and condemned, and the unhallowed attempt of Seward and Weed to mix up religion with politics, and operate upon the honest Catholics, through the instrumentality of the Bishop and his coadjutors, is rebuked and put down forever. The reckless and extravagant system of internal improvement prosecuted by the Seward administration, the bare-faced corruption practised in the disposition and sale of offices, and the general demoralization that has crept into every part of the State Government, are all condemned by the people. A Whig defeat was expected, but the majority is immense, far outrunning the anticipations of the most sanguine Democrat in the land.

The causes that have led to this result are various and manifold. The general and growing distrust of the State Administration, the impatience felt by a considerable portion of the Whigs, under the intolerant domination of Seward and Weed, would have secured the overthrow of the party apart from any other consideration. But the violent and headlong course of Mr. Clay and his adherents in Congress, their denunciation of President Tyler and all who are disposed to give his administration a fair trial, increased the causes of dissatisfaction, and contributed to swell the majority to an incalculated extent. The Clay manifesto, broaching doctrines so monstrous and revolutionary, alarmed reflecting men among the Whigs, and kept them from the polls. The folly and violence of the Syracuse Convention aroused the indignation of many who would otherwise have voted the Whig ticket. They would not lend their aid in any way to secure a victory which would have been trumpeted over the country as a Clay triumph. Added to these, was the general and righteous indignation at the impudent and unprincipled attempt of Seward and Weed to control the Catholic voters through their religious attachments. This feeling operated with potent effect against them. The influence of Bishop Hughes may have diverted some two thousand votes from the Locofoco ticket in this city, but it injured the Whigs immensely in other parts of the State. Never did a corrupt and dirty intrigue meet with a more prompt and exemplary punishment. The people are too honest, too intelligent, and too discerning for the unprincipled and depraved purposes of the regency at Albany and their associates in this city, and every future attempt to regain the ascendancy will be a miserable failure.

☞ *Democratic State Convention.*—Satisfied that a large majority of our party in this State desire a Convention, the Democratic State Central Committee have issued a call for one to meet in Raleigh on the 10th day of January next. The question of a Convention is therefore settled, and we shall feel it our duty to go cordially into the measure. We shall have more to say on the subject next week.

☞ *Health of our Town.*—Since the appearance of frost, our village has entirely regained its wonted healthy condition. There is not a single case of sickness in town, that we know of. Persons in the country, therefore, who desire to put theirdaughters under the tutilage of Mrs. Hutchison, need no longer fear the atmosphere of Charlotte.

A National Bank.—From every indication in public sentiment, the question of a National Bank is regarded as settled by the late elections, for a great while to come, at least. Except a few noisy adherents of Mr. Clay, no voice is now raised in favor of a Bank. *Bicknell's Reporter*, of Philadelphia, a leading financial and commercial paper, neutral in politics, though leaning towards a Bank, holds the following language on the subject:

"We begin to be of the opinion, that we shall have no National Bank. The results of the recent elections may be regarded as anti-bank, and although we are of those who think that some institution calculated to facilitate exchanges and to regulate the currency, would be found exceedingly useful in a commercial sense, the popular prejudice seems so strong now, that we much doubt the ability of Congress to agree upon a measure likely to be enacted into a law. Every scheme will find opponents."

The Georgia Legislature assembled on the 1st instant, and organized by the election of all Democratic officers. In the Senate, Hon. R. M. Echols, of Walton County, was elected Speaker, without opposition. In the House, W. B. Wofford, of Habersham County, was elected Speaker, by a majority of 64 votes over Charles J. Jenkens, Fed. We have not yet received the Governor's Message.

Ex-Postmaster General *Granger* has been elected to Congress from his old District in New York, but by such a majority as almost to amount to a defeat. He ran several hundred votes behind his own party ticket for the Legislature. This must have been mortifying.

All the members of the Flying Cabinet seem to have met with but little sympathy from their immediate neighbors. In Ohio, Mr. *Ewing's* neighbors gave 800 majority against his party ticket; and an election just over in Mr. Crittenden's County in Kentucky, (hitherto Whig) to fill a vacancy in the Legislature, has resulted in the election of Johnson, Democrat, by a large majority. Mr. Johnson was turned out as Postmaster at Frankfort by *Frank Granger*. These facts should afford Mr. Tyler infinite satisfaction at having, by his vetoes, driven from his Cabinet these evil councillors.

Labor Lost.—The Federalists in the West propose holding a Convention of Delegates from various States in that division of the Union at Cincinnati the ensuing winter, "to take into consideration the subject of the currency, and the present disordered condition of the exchanges." The *real* object of the move, however, is to push Mr. Clay's claims to the Presidency, by starting again the panic cry for a National Bank. Among the adherents of *Tyler, Scott,* and *Clay,* in what a terrible pother the country will soon find itself. But *we Democrats* will "settle the hash" for the whole of them.

The Mails.—The papers from all parts of the South complain heavily of the failures of the mails. There is wretched mismanagement somewhere on the great lines from Washington City South. Latterly, we get our tri-weekly *Globe* about once a week, instead of three times. What can be the matter?—The weather has been fine and the roads good for nearly two months past, and yet the derangements of the mails seem to increase. It was not thus under the "mismanagement" (as the Whigs termed it) of Amos Kendall. Mr. *Wickliffe* would no doubt do the public a kindness by sending an agent out South to see that Contractors and Postmasters do their duty.

"*Chivalry.*—We never knew a nation or State grow vain of its character for *Chivalry,* that did not experience an early decline of every manly virtue. See Spain, for example. When men begin to blow their own trumpets it is strong evidence that their wind is better than their credit. Chivalry, by the bye, is but a windy sort of a virtue at best."

The above paragraph, from the Columbia (S. C.) *Chronicle,* was intended as a sneer at the character of South Carolina, and the bearing of her distinguished Statesmen. *False* chivalry, we admit, like the counterfeit of any other virtue, will sink the character of any people;—but the spotless escutcheon of South Carolina—the noble, patriotic chivalry of her gifted and gallant sons, will ever tower far above the reach of such black-hearted parricides as the Editor of the Columbia Chronicle.—Once a flaming nullifier—now (like Senator Preston) a renegade to Clay and a National Bank, it were natural to expect that such a man, like a fallen angel, would seek every occasion to blacken the fair fame of the State and men whom he had betrayed.

Swindling in a double capacity.—The New York *Herald* is exposing more of Biddle's rascality connected with the U. S. Bank. He and several of his friends being heavily indebted to the Bank, they have combined to depress, and have depressed its notes to fifty per cent. below par, by spreading the impression that the Bank is utterly unable to redeem them. At this rate, they employ other persons to buy up the notes, and then pay off their debts to the Bank with them. Thus, Biddle can pay off his debt of one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars with fifty-seven thousand. First, they swindle the stock-holders, and depositors, and then turn upon and devour the note-holders. And yet these high-handed rogues—these robbers of widows and orphans—are suffered to go at large, "unwhipt of justice," to luxuriate upon the spoils of their villainy. Surely, justice has fled our land.

Why do not the Banks resume specie payments? Their excuse, when they first suspended in 1837 was, that the General Government, or Van Buren, was making war upon them, and they had to suspend in self-defence. Is Mr. Tyler also engaged in a war upon the Banks? The true secret, we have no doubt is, that the managers of the Banks make more while in a state of suspension, by having and speculating with their funds, than they can by resuming and doing a legitimate business. Hence the people must put up with a depreciated currency, to gratify the Bank barons.

☞ What say the *Republican* Whigs of North Carolina to the results of the late elections? Must there not be something wrong in the principles and practices of Federal Whigery, when State after State, and thousands upon thousands of freemen are abandoning its standard and coming over to Democracy? What is it? The Albany Argus answers the question:

"*Ancient Federalism.*—At the Extra Session of Congress, the Whigs brought forward, and pressed through Congress, all the odious and exploded measures of ancient federalism, to wit:

"*A National Bank.*

"*A funded Debt.*

"*An indirect assumption of State Debts.*

"These are the identical measures which were engendered by Alexander Hamilton, and opposed by Thomas Jefferson. The parties originally divided on these questions, and the division is the same now as formerly between the Democrats and the moneyed Aristocracy."

"*Old Virginia never tire!*"—The Senator from the Wheeling District, Virginia (a whig) having resigned, an election was held on the 3d instant for a successor, when Mr. Newman (Democrat,) was elected by a majority of 44 votes. Last year this District gave Gen. Harrison a majority of 452.—This election (says the Lynchburg Republican) gives the Democrats a clear majority in the Senate, and, consequently, in the whole Legislature of Virginia.

Col. J. H. Lumpkin, of Floyd county, has been nominated by the Democrats of Georgia to fill one of the vacancies in Congress, caused by the resignation of Alford and Nesbitt.

The Lynchburg Republican says, it is understood Senator Rives has come out openly for Mr. Clay for next President. If such be his determination, the Republican advises him to "pack up his duds" for a trip up Salt River, as that is the inevitable fate of every man in Virginia who espouses the Dictator's cause.

Thomas Allen has relinquished the Editorship of the *Madisonian,* (the President's organ at Washington) to a Mr. Jones. It is thought this change is only preparatory to running up the Democratic flag. Come it, "*Capting Tyler!*"—you know where you *use to was!*

The reward of traitors.—Mr. Senator *Tallmadge,* of New York, must feel very small about these times. His own County gave a majority of 600 against him.

Our Exchanges.—Why is it that the North Carolinian and Fayetteville Observer are from ten days to two weeks in getting to Charlotte? They are certainly put in the wrong mail at Fayetteville.—And the same may be said of our Milledgeville and Augusta, Ga., exchanges. We scarcely ever get them until they are three weeks old, and then they come to us by the Northern mail. This latter error, we suspect, occurs at Yorkville, S. C., where the papers are put into what is called "the brass-lock mail," which is not opened from the time it leaves Yorkville until it reaches Greensboro'; hence our papers pass by us and go on to Greensboro', to be brought back by the next mail. Will the Postmaster at Yorkville see to this.

It is said that several thousand copies of the letter of Gen Scott, which we publish to-day, have been printed at Washington, and sent all over the Northern States. This new Federal rival of Mr. Clay, we suppose, hopes for nothing from the South, and therefore has not favored its citizens with his electioneering epistle. Herein is the only exhibition of good sense connected with the affair.

Another State.—The Territory of Ioway, it is said, possesses a population sufficiently large to entitle her to admission into the Union of States; and her citizens are making arrangements for pressing her admission upon the next session of Congress.—We may soon expect the same from Wiskonsan and Florida, when our Union will number twenty-nine States.

Vermont Legislation.—The Legislature of Vermont met recently, and continued in session only three and a half days, during which time they dispatched all the business before them.

The Federal Legislature of New-Jersey have re-elected Mr. "broad seal" *Pennington* as Governor of that State. That's right—stick to your man, pipeys, as you roll down the hill.

The witty Editor of the Alexandria *Index* has seasoned up the silly letter of Gen. Scott in a most laughable manner, by interspersing it with selections from the low comedy of "Bombastes Furioso." If we had not the letter already in type, we should certainly give our readers a chance for a hearty laugh.

The Editor of the Harrisburg Reporter says, what he considers an "interesting correspondence," is "a letter from a new subscriber, inclosing the *cash.*" Them's *our* sentiments, to a fraction.

A family in Congress.—Ex-Gov. Dodge, the Delegate in Congress from Wiskonsan, is father to Gen. Dodge, the Delegate from Ioway, and brother-in-law to Mr. Linn, Senator from Missouri—all Democrats.

The stock of the United States Bank was selling in Philadelphia on the 6th instant at $3 25 for $100 paid in.

The Receipts on the Wilmington Rail-Road for the month of October amounted to $30,000—so says the Fayetteville Observer.

A new pattern.—A drover from Ohio was lately robbed in the highway, in one of the most populous districts of Pennsylvania, of ten thousand dollars. He had just sold his cattle, and was on his way to Philadelphia with the money to buy goods.

The Hon. *Charles Downing,* formerly Delegate in Congress from the Territory of Florida, died recently at Tallahassee. He was in the prime and vigor of manhood.

The Almanack says, "the moon revolves round the earth in 27 days, 7 hours and 43 minutes; her distance is 53,000 miles, and her size 48 times smaller than the earth." And pray, how large is the earth, Mr. Almanack?

Hard to kill!—A colored woman lately fell from the roof of a six story house in New York, lighting on a stone pavement, and was not killed. Sam Patch, if alive, could not begin to equal this feat.

More Rascality—Extraordinary Disclosure!—We extract the following from an article in the "Oxford Mercury." It seems that there is a band of these ruffians, who, (according to the Mercury,) tired of "Bank robberies, defalcations, frauds, forgeries, &c., because too common, and not so profitable as heretofore, in consequence of the great competition which has been and is now, have commenced speculating "on an entirely *new* plan." *Boling* alias *Smith,* an account of whose villany we published a week or two ago, it is rumored is only one of this gang who have leagued together, in this new and extraordinary method of "raising the wind"—"one bold as it is infamous, and fraught with the most direful consequences to the happiness of the domestic circle, and with shame, misery and degradation, to the fairest, the gentlest portion of creation." But to the extract:

"Many of our readers will recollect that they were visited a short time since by a Mr. *Wellington,* who came with a long string of recommendations from Judges, Senators, and dignitaries of various classes, to instruct in the mysteries of writing, and who, after levying a contribution on their purses, and teaching them to make a few flourishes with a pen, left, as he said, to exercise his art in other regions. Now, we have just heard that this Mr. *Wellington* had a young wife in Warrenton whom he had brought from Philadelphia. A short time since this lady was visited by another Mrs. *Wellington,* from Richmond, Va., who, having heard rumours of her husband having another wife, came to investigate the fact. Her worst fears were confirmed by finding another victim of the accomplished scoundrel. Officers are now on the track of the villian and soon no dout will lay him by the heels."

Since the above was in type, we learn from the Richmond "Star," that this Mr. *Wellington* had assumed the name of *Smith;* that he has been apprehended, and narrowly escaped lynching. He was, however, taken back to Richmond, there examined before the Mayor, and remanded for further trial.—*North Carolina Standard.*

The Aboukir Banking Company of Iowa Territory has failed, after having, during an existence of six months, put into circulation about $500,000. The failure of the bank has been ascribed to the Swartwouting of the cashier, who passed through St. Louis, Sept. 15, on his way, doubtless, to Texas, with, it is said, $80,000 in specie. The bank was alleged to be founded on real estate to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars, but it is asserted that investigation shows the real estate to amount to about half an acre of town lots, worth probably five hundred.

Fire.—We regret to learn that when the train left Petersburg on Monday morning, Powel's Hotel, the Store-House of Dunn, McIlwaine & Brownley, and the Presbyterian Church, in that place, were in flames. The fire originated in the Stables attached to the Hotel.—*Raleigh Star, Nov.* 10.

A Fair Hit.—We always like a good joke, whether it is *for* or *against* us. A Loco Foco sent a man, the other day, to the Whig Editor of the "New Haven Palladium," with two *dead Coons,* as big as young bears, hung over his shoulders, to inquire if he did not want to *buy.*—*Ral. Reg.*

Siamese Twins.—A Boston paper says that, on the night of a recent fire in that City, two strangers, who lodged in the same room, jumped out of bed at the alarm of fire, and both grappled the same pair of pantaloons, and each inserted a leg into them, and thus chained together, like galley slaves, they got into the Street, and cried Fire lustily.—*Ib.*

The Mask Off!!—Last Monday, the Armorers in the employ of the Government, at this place, received official notice that their pay was from that day forth to be *reduced about thirty per cent!* They were then presented with a new tariff of prices for their work based upon their system of reduction. Not *one mill* has been taken from the salaries of the officers, one of whom gets about *eight dollars* per day. This is a fair exemplification of Whigery. The feds make all their 'retrenchment' fall upon the workingmen, but not a tithe is taken fromt he high and exorbitant salaries which are paid the nobility! How were those laborers who were thelast fall promised "*two dollars a day and roast beef*" by the federalists now feel? The very men who made these pledges are now grinding down the prices of labor, and fostering, and building up immense salaries to the rich.

Springfield (Mass.) Democrat.

Whig love for the Laborers.—The Whig policy is to give three millions annually from the Treasury for the benefit and relief of British fund-mongers, and to tax the necessaries of life, such as Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses and Salt, to make up the deficiency. In this way they relieved the stock-jobbers from the public Treasury, and tax those who labor to make up the deficiency. The democrats oppose this policy, and are in favor of distributing benefits and burthens on the principles of justice and equality.

Albany Argus.

Married,

In this Town, on Tuesday evening, the 9th inst., by the Rev. John Caldwell, Mr. *Samuel A. Harris* to Miss *Catharine A.,* daughter of Mr. Robt. Watson.

In Lancaster District, S. C., on the 8th instant, by F. M. M'Ateer, Esq., Mr. *James Glenn* to Miss *Ann Steward.*

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

Died,

In this County, on the 9th instant, Mr. *Alexander P. Marshall,* aged about 30 years. Cut down in the prime of life, this amiable and excellent young man has left a large circle of friends to mourn a loss that can never be repaired.

Mr. Marshall being an Officer of the Steel Creek Troop of Cavalry, the Officers, Dragoons, and ex-members of the Troop were called together by Capt. A. G. Neel. Col. Thomas I. Grier took the Chair, and Mr. John M. Wilson acted as Secretary.

A few brief and appropriate remarks from the Chair explained the object of the meeting, as being for the purpose of giving a suitable and public expression of their regard for the character of the deceased; and, on motion, the Chairman appointed Col. Wm. M. Grier, Capt. A. G. Neel, and Capt. H. N. Knox, a Committee for that purpose. After a brief absence, the Committee reported the following:

Whereas, in the dispensation of Divine Providence, this Troop has been called, by the death of Alexander P. Marshal, to mourn the loss of an esteemed and efficient Officer; and society to lament the untimely end of a most promising and estimable member: therefore,

Resolved, that in token of respect for the memory of the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm for thirty days, and also on the day of our next muster.

Resolved, that we tender our sincere sympathies to the bereaved family of our deceased brother in arms; assuring them that in their affliction we also are afflicted; and that a copy of these proceedings be sent to them.

Resolved, that the Editors of the Jeffersonian and Journal, be respectfully requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting in their papers.

THOMAS I. GRIER, Chairman.

John M. Wilson, Secretary.

Nov. 10th, 1841.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, NOVEMBER 3.

Brandy, peach,	35 *a* 40	*Lime,*	$2½ *a* 2¾
Do. apple,	30 *a* 32½	*Lead, bar,*	7 *a* 8
Bacon,	7½ *a* 8	*Mackerel, none*	*a*
Beeswax,	27 *a* 28	*Molasses,*	27 *a* 30
Butter,	12½ *a* 15	*Oats,*	30 *a*
Bale Rope,	8 *a* 10	*Oil, linseed,*	70 *a* 75
Coffee,	10 *a* 13	*Nails, cut,*	6¼ *a* 6¾
Cotton,	7 *a* 8½	*Powder, keg,*	$6½ *a*
Cotton Yarn,	16 *a* 20	*Rags,*	2½ *a*
Cotton Bagging,	20 *a* 25	*Sugar, brown,*	8½ *a* 11
Corn,	45 *a* 50	*Do. lump,*	16 *a*
Copperas,	3½ *a* 4	*Do. loaf,*	18 *a* 20
Candles, (F.F.)	*a* 17	*Salt, bushel,*	60 *a* 75
Flour,	$5 *a* 6¼	*Do. sack,*	$2 *a* 2¼
Feathers,	35 *a* 40	*Tallow,*	10 *a* 11
Flaxseed,	$1 10 *a* $1¼	*Tin, box,*	$13 *a* 13½
Hides, green,	4 *a* 5	*Tobacco, leaf,*	3 *a* 5
Do. dry,	12½ *a* 14	*Wheat,*	$1 *a* 110
Iron,	5 *a* 5½	*Whiskey,*	30 *a* 35
Lard,	7 *a* 8	*Wool,*	15 *a* 20

4-4 *Sheeting, Fayetteville Manufacture,* 8 *cts. pr. yd.*
3-4 *do do do* 6 *do*
30 *inch do. (heavy,)* *do* 8 *do*

Our market is still inactive. Receipts of Produce are much smaller than usual at this season of the year. Cotton sells readily at 7 to 8 3-8, being a small advance on last week's quotations. Brandy and Whiskey are scarce and in demand. Flour, Wheat, Beeswax, and Tallow but little in market and sell readily. Flaxseed comes in slowly. There would probably be an advance, should it come in in sufficient quantities to make it an object.—North Carolinian.

CHERAW, NOVEMBER 3.

Beef, in market,	4 *a* 6	*Flour, country,*	$5½ *a* 6
Bacon, fm. wag.	9 *a* 10	*Feathers,*	40 *a* 48
Do retail,	10½ *a* 11½	*Hides, green,*	5 *a*
Butter,	10 *a* 20	*Do dry,*	10 *a*
Beeswax,	22 *a* 25	*Iron,*	5½ *a* 6½
Bagging,	25 *a* 28	*Lard, (scarce),*	11 *a* 12
Bale Rope,	10 *a* 12½	*Lead, bar,*	10 *a*
Coffee,	12½ *a* 15	*Molasses,*	40 *a* 50
Cotton,	8 *a* 9	*Oats,*	30 *a* 37
Corn, (scarce),	50 *a*	*Oil, currier's,*	75 *a* $1

CAMDEN, NOVEMBER 10.

Beef	5½ *a* 7	*Cotton,*	7 *a* 8½
Bacon,	8½ *a* 10	*Feathers,*	30 *a* 35
Butter,	18¾ *a* 25	*Flour,*	$6 *a* 6½
Beeswax,	12½ *a* 15	*Molasses,*	37½ *a* 50
Bagging,	24 *a* 27	*Sugar,*	9 *a* 14
Coffee,	15 *a* 16	*Salt, sack,*	$2 *a* 2¼
Corn,	45 *a* 50	*Wheat,*	$1 *a*

Flour is scarce. A load or two would readily command 6 1-2; perhaps more.

Camden Journal, Nov. 3.

COLUMBIA, NOVEMBER 11.

Bagging,	22*a* 25	*Molasses,*	36 *a* 40
Bale Rope,	12½ *a* 14	*Oats,*	40 *a* 45
Bacon,	12½ *a* 16	*Peas,*	55 *a* 62½
Coffee,	12½ *a* 15	*Salt, sack,*	$2¼ *a* 2½
Cotton,	8½ *a* 8¾	*Sugar, brown,*	11 *a* 18
Corn,	65 *a* 70	*do loaf & lp.*	15 *a* 20
Flour, new,	$7¼ *a* 7½	*do Louisiana,*	8 *a* 10
Lard,	10 *a* 12	*Tallow,*	12 *a* 14

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF

Valuable Property!

As Administrator on the estate of the late William Cook, deceased, the subscriber will expose at public auction, at the late residence of said deceased, *on Friday, the 10th day of December next,* the following property, to wit:

Five or six valuable

NEGROES,

(*Among them a very likely young Blacksmith;*)

A SET OF

Blacksmith's Tools;

Horses, Cattle, and Hogs;

A quantity of Seed Cotton; Corn, Hay, and Fodder,

With numerous other articles not here named.

ALSO,

Will be offered for sale at the above time and place,

A valuable Plantation,

CONTAINING

170 Acres of Land,

Or thereabouts. Said Plantation lies immediately on the Camden road, eight miles below Charlotte, and adjoins the lands of Col. Augustus Alexander, Charles G. Alexander, and others. There are good BUILDINGS on it, and a Spring of excellent water. Persons desirous of purchasing the Plantation, are invited to go on it and examine for themselves.

Terms of Sale—Six months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security.

BENJ. MORROW, Admr.

Mecklenburg county, Nov. 16, 1841. 4w

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate are once more, *and for the last time,* called upon to come forward and make payments. If this call is not complied with in a short time, debtors will have to settle with an officer "to a dead certainty."—Those holding claims on the estate are also once more requested to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or their payment will be barred.

BENJ. MORROW, Admr.

Nov. 16, 1841. 36...4w

To Undertakers.

Proposals will be received by the Board of Wardens of the Poor for Mecklenburg County, until the 20th of December next, for a STEWARD to take charge of the Poor House for the term of one year from the 1st of January, 1842. Persons desirous of the situation, will address their bids to the subscriber through the Charlotte Post-Office, endorsed, "Proposals for Steward of the Poor House." On the 20th December the Board will meet and make the election.

BENJ. MORROW, Chairman.

Charlotte, Nov. 16, 1841. 36...5

Charlotte Journal will copy.

New Cash Store.

CHARLES E. MOSS & CO.

ARE NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING A

Splendid Assortment of

New Goods,

In the Brick Store formerly occupied by Samuel A. Harris. Their Goods were purchased in New-York and Philadelphia for CASH ENTIRELY, by one of the firm. They flatter themselves that their Stock will be found cheaper than any ever offered for sale in this place. As they intend to do an exclusive CASH BUSINESS, they hope that none will expect to purchase on *tic.*

Charlotte, November 2, 1841. 33...f

PROSPECTUS OF THE Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congres. Commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months; if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The appendix is made up of the President's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Governmet that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the *set* speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the adjournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may turn to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. Gales and Seaton's Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congrssional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purposely for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the extra session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for $1 each; that is, $1 for the Congressional Globe, and $1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cents each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting puplic opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor.—They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is $10, the Semi-weekly Globe $2 per annum, *in advance.* The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS:

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, $1.

For the Congressional Globe for the next session, $1 per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, $1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid,* at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.*

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 25, 1841.

ENGLISH And Classical School.

P. S. NEY

Will open a School in the immediate vicinity of the Catawba Springs, Lincoln County, on Monday the 20th instant. The Studies will embrace all the branches requisite to qualify students for entering College.

TERMS OF TUITION:

English Elements and Arithmetic for ten mos.	$10
Entire English Department,	15
Classical and Mathematical do.,	22
Stenography, to any Student dtsiring it, gratis. But no admission for less than half a Session (two and a half months) except on special agreement.	

The reputation of Mr. Ney as an instructor of youth, is so well known in Western North Carolina, as to require no commendation. As to his capacity and unwearied attention to the advancement of his pupils, reference may be made to most of the leading men of the adjoining counties.

Students can obtain boarding at the Catawba Springs, (Thos. Hampton's) on reasonable terms—the distance from the Springs to the School being only one mile.

Catawba Springs, Sept. 16, 1841.

Almanacks!

A SUPPLY of Blum's FARMERS', & PLANTERS' ALMANACK for 1842, just received and for sale at this Office. This Almanack is calculated for the meridian of Salem, N. C., and contains a large fund of valuable information.

Novemb er 2, 1841. 3t

MISCELLANY.

PARENTAL FONDNESS.

The author of "Anecdotes of Actors," in Frazer's Magazine, relates a droll anecdote of parental fondness, as exemplified by little Quick, the comedian. He had invited a friend to dinner, when the subjoined scene took place between himself and his daughter, a spoiled child about six years of age:

"The main dish upon table when uncovered, excited the curiosity of Miss Quick, who either had not seen the joint before, or had forgotten the name of it, which she now eagerly demanded, and on being told that it was a saddle of mutton, she stood up and promptly announced her intention to ride upon it forthwith. To this preposterous recreation the parents were fain to entreat the little imp's forbearance. In vain, for she declared saddles were made to ride upon, and to ride she was resolved. After much ado, her patient father and mother luckily suggested that the obvious heat of the seat she aspired to, and the inconvenience likely to arise from such exercise, would distress her and spoil her new frock; the difficulty seemed surmounted, and the child desisted from further importunity; but immediately after, perceiving the dish almost overflowing with the juice of the mutton, she cried out, "Oh! let me put my foot in the gravy! I *will* put my feet in the *gravy!*" The father, albeit not unused to see such eccentric fancies, was a *little* startled at his *sweet pet's* novel desire, and exclaimed, in a tone of assumed wonder and of deprecation, "My *precious love!* what a preposterous thing you propose! it's quite out of the question; now *be* a *good dear* child, and let me help Mr.——to some mutton." "Oh!" reiterated the little *treasure*, "*I will* put my feet in the gravy *first!*" In vain the devoted parents argued, threatened, and coaxed: in vain they promised that the *next* day they were without a visiter, she should do whatever she pleased, all, all in vain! for upon a more determined opposition, the *sweet little angel* yelled out her wishes in such a piercing key that her mother, a very mild mannered person, addressed her husband, "My dear Mr. Quick, I'm afraid we shall have *no* peace until we allow the dear child to do as she likes." "Well, but, my love," urged Mr. Quick, in reply, a little ashamed of their mutual weakness before their guest, "what will Mr.——say to such a proceeding? it is really so *improper*." Mr.——, willing to see to what extreme parental folly could go, withheld both his opinion and permission, preferring a state of neutrality; and Mr. Quick, finding the little tyrant's determination warmer every minute, and the mutton cooler, proposed a compromise, namely, that the *little darling* should have another dish brought in, and placed in a corner of the room with some of the gravy in it, and then paddle about whilst themselves and friend were at dinner, and return to table when the fruit came in. No, the "treasure," at the very top of her voice, once more declared that she *would* have the *dish*, and nothing *but* the dish, before her; and, farther, that she would not abate one drop of the gravy. At this perplexing juncture, Quick turned towards his friend in apology for the scene before him, assuring him, at the same time, that it was of no use to thwart the dear child, who *would* have her way. Then calling for another dish, the poor father placed the shivering saddle upon it, and lifting that from the table containing the gravy, carried it to a remote corner of the room, where he was followed by the "little duck;" who, after a persuading kiss from the goose, her father, consented to have her shoes removed, and to remain splashing about until the dessert appeared upon the table.

[Most parents, on reading the above, would exclaim, What parental folly! What criminal neglect of parental duty! Let such, however, inquire if *they* are not daily extending to their petted offspring indulgencies, though less glaringly improper, yet equally injurious and fatal to their future usefulness and happiness. They may not indulge their Miss Quicks with a ride upon a saddle of mutton at table, nor permit them to paddle in the dish of gravy, either in the presence or absence of visitors;—but when they set to crying for *any* object which it is manifestly improper or dangerous for them to have, do they not generally come off conquerors, through the weakness and folly of the parents? Are they at once taught, in a calm, firm tone, (not in a railing, angry manner,) that their wishes are not to be gratified, and *obedience and silence* promptly enforced? This is the duty of parents, and for its strict performance, they rest under heavy obligations to their offspring and to society.

We recollect hearing, several years since, a sermon by a distinguished divine, in which he forcibly remarked:—"If you give a child anything when it *cries for it*, you thereby *pay it for crying*, and *pay it to cry again*." This maxim should be treasured up by every parent.

As an accompaniment to the above, we recommend to parents a perusal of the following opinions of Lord Brougham, on the early education of children.—*Meck. Jeffersonian.*]

Capacity of Children to acquire Knowledge.—"The child, when he first comes into the world, may care very little for what is passing around him, although he is, of necessity, always learning something, even at the first; but, after a certain period, he is in a rapid progress of instruction; his curiosity becomes irrepressible; the thirst for knowledge is predominating in his mind, and it is as universal as iniatiable. During the period between the ages of eighteen months to two years and six, I will even say five, he learns much more of the material world—of his own powers—of the nature of other bodies—even of his mind, and of others' minds, than he ever after acquires during all the years of boyhood, youth, and manhood. Every child, even of the most ordinary capacity, learns more, acquires a greater mass of knowledge, and of a more useful kind, at this tender age, than the greatest philosopher is enabled to build up during the longest life of the most successful investigation, even were he to live to eighty years of age, and pursue the splendid career of a Newton or a La Place. The knowledge which an infant stores up—the ideas which are generated in his mind—are so important that, if we could suppose them to be afterward obliterated, all the learning of a senior wrangler at Cambridge, or a first class man at Oxford, would be as nothing to it, and would, literally, not enable its victim to prolong his existence for a week. This being altogether undeniable, how is it that so much is learned at this tender age? Not, certainly, by teaching or by any pains taken to help the newly arrived guest of this world. It is almost all accomplished by his own exertion—by their irrepressible curiosity—the thirst for knowledge, only to be appeased by learning or by the fatigues and the sleep which it superinduces. It is all effected by the instinctive spirit of inquiry, which brings his mind into a perpetual course of induction, engaging him in a series of experiments which begins when he awakes in the morning and only ends when he falls asleep. All he learns during these years he learns not only without pain but with an intense delight—a relish keener than appetite known at our jaded and listless age, and learns in one-tenth of the time which in after life would be required for its acquisition. Perverse and obstinate habits are formed before the age of seven, and the mind that might have been moulded like wet clay in a plastic hand, becomes sullen, untractable, obdurate, after that age. To this inextinguishable passion for all learning, succeeds a dislike for instruction amounting almost to disease. Gentle feelings—a kind and compassionate nature—an ingenious, open temper—unsuspecting, and wanting no guard, are succeeded by violence, and recklessness, and bad morals, and base fear, and concealment, and even falsehood, till he is forced to school, not only ignorant of what is good, but also much learned in what is bad. These are the effects of the old system; the postponed education, and the neglected tuition of infants."—*Speech, Feb.* 24, 1825.

Effect of Habit on the Infant Mind—"I trust every thing to habit: habit, upon which in all ages, the lawgiver, as well as the schoolmaster, has mainly placed reliance; habit, which makes every thing easy and casts all difficulties upon the deviation from the wanted course. Make sobriety a habit, and intemperance will be hateful and hard; make frugality a habit, and reckless profligacy will be as contrary to the nature of the child grown an adult, as the most atrocious crimes are to any of your lordships. Give a child the habit of sacredly regarding the truth—of carefully respecting the property of others, of scrupulously abstaining from all acts of improvidence which can involve him in distress, and he will just as little think of lying or cheating, or stealing, as of rushing into an element in which he cannot breathe."—*Ib.*

Early formation of good Habits.—"If a child is neglected till six years of age, no subsequent education can recover it. If to this age it is brought up in dissipation and ignorance, in all the baseness of brutal habits, and in that vacancy of mind which such habits create, it is in vain to attempt to reclaim it by teaching it reading and writing. You may teach what you choose afterwards, but if you have not prevented the formation of bad habits, you will teach in vain.

"An infant is in a state of personal enjoyment from the intensity of curiosity. There is no one thing which it does not learn sooner or better than at any other period of life, and without any burden to itself or the teacher. But learning is not all, nor the principle consideration—moral habits are acquired in these schools, and by their means children are kept out of the miseries of obscenity, vulgarity, vice, and blasphemy. In the establishment at Westminister, none but children between three and five years of age are admitted, and there they are kept out of the streets, and taken care of by a parental, indulgent dame, while their mothers are set at liberty to go out and work. Whether the children learn less or more is of little consequence. The moral discipline is the great consideration."

The unfortunate Cypher.—The Marseilles Gazette relates an amusing anecdote of one of the first commercial men of that city. This gentleman, having a business correspondent on the coast of Africa, bethought him some time since that, as some of his family had shown a partiality for Monkeys, he might gratify them by sending for one or two specimens of this animal from Africa. Accordingly, he wrote to his correspondent to procure two or three of the finest and most admired species, and transport them to Marseilles. Chance so ordered it, that the merchant, in putting down the *ou* (in English *or*) between the figures 2 and 3, made the *o* very prominent, and the *u* scarcely visible.

"What great events from trifling causes spring!"

Some months afterwards, a ship porter came in all haste to the old merchant, and announced to him that his menagerie had arrived. "Menagerie!" cried the merchant. "Yes, a menagerie; a whole cargo of monkeys had arrived to his consignment!" The merchant could scarcely credit the announcement, until the letter of his correspondent was put into his hands.

In that epistle, the African negociate, a man of the most uncompromising exactitude, excused himself very earnestly for not having been able, with all his exertions, to procure more than 160 monkeys, in place of the 203 ordered; but promised, as soon as possible, to fulfil the entire demand. The feelings of the honest merchant may be guessed, when, on moving down to the quay to satisfy himself on the subject by occular inspection, he beheld his 160 monkeys, all duly caged and littered, and grinning at him with the most laudable pertinacity. It was a moment when a man might reasonably doubt whether it would be best to laugh or cry.

George Schaffer and the Salamander Hat.—Whilst Schaffer was at a tavern in Epping, N. H., he noticed a raw looking would-be-dandy sort of a fellow, strutting about with all the consequence allowable to persons who wear new hats and fine clothes; and taking this to be a fine opportunity for enjoying a little sport at the bumpkin's expense, he accordingly addressed himself in a very respectful manner to the fellow in the following words:—"A beautiful hat that of yours, sir; pray, young gentleman, if I may be so bold, what did you give for that?"

"Eight dollars," replied the fellow, with an air of consequence.

"But eight dollars! Indeed, sir! Why, I pretend to know something about hats, being a hatter myself, and I consider that hat to be as much worth *twenty* dollars, as the one I wear myself, which I gave twenty-five for by the gross. Why, sir, they are very scarce, very few of the *salamander* hats imported now a days."

"What are they?—*salamander* hats?" asked the fellow.

"To be sure!" said Schaffer, "did you never hear of the *salamander* hats, which are made of a substance called *asbestos*, which resists the action of heat?—so that if you should leave one in the fire *an hour*, it would not burn?"

"What!" said the fellow, "won't my hat burn, if I should stick it into that 'ere grate?"

"Burn!" bellowed Schaffer, staring in his peculiar manner, "to be sure the *salamander* hats never burn."

"What will you bet, now, that my hat won't burn?" said the fellow, taking off his hat and examining it.

"Bet?" said Schaffer, "I never bet; yet as I am positive in this case, I shall bet a glass of pop, that that hat, (as it is a *salamander* hat,) won't burn if you should leave it in the fire *two minutes*."

"You'll bet that my hat won't burn, if I should go to poke it into that 'ere grate?"

"Yes," replied Schaffer.

"Done!" said the other, and, immediately thrusting his hat into the grate, (which was well filled with Lehigh,) he had the satisfaction of seeing it consumed in less time than was stipulated in the bet; while he was prevented from rescuing it by the company, who affirmed that they would see no cheating in the matter, and that the hat should remain the appointed time.

After the hat was consumed, Schaffer, turning round, said in a melancholly tone: "Here, landlord, give the young gentleman *a glass of pop*—I've lost the bet."

Advertising.—Here's a good idea on the subject of advertising: "If a dealer has an article of which he wishes to make a quick return, and consequently is willing to sell at a small profit, he is sure to advertise it; but if he means to make a large profit out of his customers, he is generally sly about it. Men and women who have their eye-teeth cut, will never deal at a store where they do not advertise." Remember that when you come to town, reader.

Martin Ranahan, an Irish Servant at the White House in Washington is quite an original. When Harrison came to the White House, Ranahan addressed him as follows: "An plase yer honor, they say you're going to make a clane swape—*I am the last martin in the nest:* must I take wing?" "No, Ranahan, they say 'tis ill luck to drive the HOUSE MARTINS from where they build. Stay where you are."

Modesty.—Madame de Genlis, says somebody, reproved her librarian for placing books written by male and female authors on the same shelf. "Never do it," said she, "without placing a prayer-book between them."

A Gone Sucker!—A beautiful pair recently appeared before a magistrate in Illinois, to be married. "Do you take this man to be your lawful husband," &c., said the 'Squire. The feminine Sucker lifted her blushing countenance, and in touching accents replied: "*Well, hoss, I does!*"

"Poor Job," "Job Printing!" exclaimed an old woman, the other day, as she peeped over her specs at the advertising page of a country paper: "Poor Job, they've kept him printing week after week, ever since I first learned to read, and if he wasn't the most patient man in the world, he never could have stood it so long, no how!"

A Chance for a Man of Small Capital.—A Western Editor advertises for a partner who can write leading articles in support of the veto policy, serve the paper, and do the shaking for the family when any of them take the ague.

A man who had a scolding wife, in answer to an inquiry after her, said "she was pretty well in general, only subject at times to *a breaking out at the mouth!*"

"Boy, why don't you go to school?" "Bekase, sir, Daddy is afeard if I learn every thing now, I shan't have nuffin to learn when I comes to go to the academy."

Keep out of bad company;—for the chance is, that when the Devil fires into a flock he will hit somebody.

The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette of the 29th ultimo contains the following paragraph, which it says is founded on information derived from a letter written by Mr. R. A. Galloway, sub-agent of the Osage Indians:

"The Camanche Indians, it is believed, are contemplating an attack upon the frontiers of Texas so soon as the leaves fall from the trees. They have made propositions to the Osages to join them with four hundred warriors, which the Osages have refused. They have also sent the pipe to all of the neighboring tribes."

The quantity of cotton consumed by manufactures in the United States during the year ending the 1st instant, was 297,288 bales. This is exclusive, however, of all consumed South and West of Petersburg, Va.—probably amounting to 50,000 bales.

We learn from the Philadelphia papers that the case of the United States against the Bank of the United States was decided in one of the courts of that city on Monday last. Verdict for the plaintiff $251,243. The suit was brought to recover the amount retained by the Bank out of the declared dividends upon stock owned by the United States as an offset for commissions, losses, &c., in the negotiation of the draft of the Government upon France some years ago. The Government has gained the suit—but will she ever get the *money*? That's the question....*Lynchburg Republican.*

Pork.—The last Charlestown (Kanawha) Jeffersonian says, that "between fifteen and twenty thousand fine hogs have passed lately through this county on their way to the Lynchburg and Richmond markets. We look for Pork to be cheaper this fall than it was the last, from the low price at which it is now selling in Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio—being no more, we understand, than from $1 50 to $3 per hundred weight. A few days since it was offered in this county, by drovers, at $3 25....*Ib.*

Administrators' Notice.

THE Subscribers, having qualified at October Term, 1841, of Mecklenburg County Court as Administrators on the estate of *William Alexander*, deceased, request all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery. And all those indebted to the same must make early settlements, as long indulgence will not be given.

ADAM ALEXANDER, } Admrs.
CHAS. T. ALEXANDER, }
November 2, 1841. 34...F

COACH MAKING.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail. All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.
Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

Strayed,

FROM the Subscriber, on Monday, the 25th ultimo, a large gray HORSE. He was last seen at the plantation of Mr. John Erwin, near Charlotte, on the Tuckasege road. Any person taking up said Horse and delivering him to Col. Alexander in Charlotte, shall be liberally rewarded. JOHN F. HUNTER.
Mecklenburg Co., Nov. 2, 1841. 34...F

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds o

Letter-Press Job Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice. Oderrs will be thankfully received.
Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

Last Notice.

THE subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to the late firm of *Alexander & Brothers*, that the business of that concern must be closed forthwith. All who do not comply with this notice between this time and the 1st of January next, by a settlement of their notes or accounts, may rest assured of having to settle them with an officer. This is *positively the last notice* we shall give on this subject.

ADAM ALEXANDER,
One of the Surviving Partners of the firm of Alexander & Brothers.
November 2, 1841. 34...F
Charlotte Journal insert until the 1st of January.

TO THE

Fashionable Public.

THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS
FOR 1841—2

and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.
Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7...y

James Conner,
TYPE FOUNDER,

Corner of Ann and Nassau Sts, New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old patrons, and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture and supply every article used in the printing business, as well as to stereotype all jobs that may offer. He embraces this opportunity to return thanks to those whose patronage he has extensively enjoyed for so many years, and to say that he is to be found at the old established stand, corner of Ann and Nassau streets, fully prepared to execute any order that he may be honoured with; and that the Type manufactured by him, is from a *selection of faces taken from his old specimens*, together with a number of additions of a *superior cut;* that he is enabled to supply SORTS as well as FOUNTS, of the most beautiful of his old faces, and of a greatly improved quality of metal. He is also engaged in getting up, by a newly discovered process, an extensive series of new and highly ornamental articles. Arrangements are made with the manufacturers of Presses and other Printing materials, that will enable him to execute orders as expeditiously as any other Founder in the Union, and on as favorable terms.

A new specimen is now in the course of printing.

Concord Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and the surrounding country, that he has oponed a GROCERY STORE in the town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and carefully selected supply of

GROCERIES,

Such as—Wines and Liquors, imported and domestic; Sugar; Coffee; Bread; Crackers; Cheese; Lemons; French Prunes; Cakes; Raisins; Candies of all kinds, Toys; prime chewing and smoking Tobacco; Spanish Cigars of the best quality; Garden Seeds of every kind; Indigo; Copperas; Madder; Ginger; Spice; Pepper, Almonds; Cloves; Cinnamon; English Walnuts; Maccaroni; Vermaselli; Sardines; Herrings; Essence of Cinnamon; do. Peppermint, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping a complete stock, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

F. R. ROUECHE.
May 25, 1841. 12...y

TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and July Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove proporty, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.
Mecklenburg County, N. C. Oct. 19, 1841. 32.

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Branch Mint He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

"With Scissors sharp and Razor keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to affordre enti satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

Almanacks!

A SUPPLY of BLUM'S FARMERS' & PLANTERS' ALMANACK for 1842, just received and for sale at this Office. This Almanack is calculated for the meridian of Salem, N. C., and contains a large fund of valuable information.
Nove mber 2, 1841. 34

Journal of Banking:
BY WILLIAM M. GOUGE, OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Journal will contain—

1st. A new edition of "A Short History of Paper Money and Banking in the United States," by Wm. M. Gouge, with corrections and additions, bringing the narrative down to the present time.

2d. Essays on Banking, Currency, Exchanges, and kindred topics, in which efforts will be made to place these subjects in the clearest light possible.

3d. A semi-monthly review of the times, embracing the most important events, especially those which affect the general operations of business.

4th. Such miscellaneous matter as will, while it will add to the interests of the work, subserve its main object, which is that of showing the true character of our paper money and banking system, and the effect it has on the morals and happiness of the different classes of the community.

This Journal will be especially intended for Farmers and Mechanics, but it is hoped it will not prove unuseful to Merchants and other productive members of society.

It will be published once every two weeks. Each number will contain sixteen pages octavo, double column, with the leaves stitched and cut, thus uniting the advantages of the open sheet with a form convenient for binding.

The paper will be fair and the type good. The price will be

For one copy, one dollar and fifty cents a year.

For four copies, five dollars, or one dollar and twenty-five cents each.

For ten copies, ten dollars, or one dollar each.

In all cases, subscriptions must be paid in advance.

THE CULTIVATOR,
A consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer.
WILLIS GAYLORD & LUTHER TUCKER, *Editors.*
Prospectus of Vol. 8, *for* 1841.

THE CULTIVATOR was established to improve and elevate the Agriculture of the country; to give a proper tone to the morals and mind of the farmer; to show him the dignity and importance o his profession; to store his mind with useful knowledge, and convince him that while all classes are and must be more or less dependant on each other, he alone of the whole can make any near approach to independence. If there is one thing more than another, which in this country gives a man superiority over his fellow men, it is knowledge; and this knowledge,—knowledge which is essential to the success of the farmer as to other men,—it is the design of the Cultivator to aid in imparting.

☞ The volume for 1840, is filled entirely with ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS, embracing articles from about 300 Correspondents, from almost every State in the Union.

If an increase of subscription beyond any precedent in the history of Agricultural Journals,—if the almost unanimous voice of the public press in our favor,—if the multitude of private yet flattering testimonials we have received, added to a circulation amounting the first year to TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND, may be admitted as evidence, then we have certainly most abundant reason to be gratified with the success which has attended the Union of the Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer. No expense has been or will be spared to render the Cultivator worthy of the patronage it has received. In the number, variety and excellence of its ILLUSTRATIONS, it is without a rival at home or abroad, the last volume being embellished with nearly ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS, illustrating the improved breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Building, Implements, &c., making the Cultivator, all things considered, it is believed, the Cheapest Agricultural Paper ever published in this or any other country.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per annum—Six copies for $5—the money to be remitted in advance, free of postage. A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to Agents who will obtain 25 or more subscribers, and 25 per cent. to those who obtain 100 or more. All subscriptions to commence with a volume.

Postmasters and gentlemen disposed to lend their influence to aid the cause of Agriculture, are respectfully requested to act as agents. Address

JESSE BUEL & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned proposes to publish a Democratic Newspaper, under the title of "THE INDEX," to be edited in Washington city, and printed in Alexandria, District of Columbia, three times a week during the session of Congress, and twice a week the remainder of the year, at five dollars per annum. The first number to be issued about the 1st of September next.

There is a demand for a paper of this description at the point indicated. The call is creditable to the vigilance which dictates it, and shows a proper appreciation of the exigency of the times. The critical condition in which we find the great and permanent interests of the country, resulting from an extraordinary combination of men and circumstances, all antagonist to the just and abiding principles of the Democratic party, and the injury likely to ensue from a system of measures which there is every reason to believe that combination is about to establish, will, we doubt not, insure the co-operation of the true friends of the Constitution, in all well directed efforts to resist it. So far as the abilities of gentlemen high in public confidence can be employed to effect this object, we have an assurance of their aid, and rely upon the Republicans of the surrounding country for a corresponding evidence of there approbation and support.

We look upon the present as the most important juncture for the re establishment or final overthrow of the Republican party, which has occurred since the termination of the last century. The celebrated report of Mr. Madison of that day asserted the true creed, and sustained it by an argument which has never been answered, and is unanswerable.

The external party badges of fomer times need not now be recapitulated. The intrinsic grounds of separation at the first still exist; and the principles which animated and separated the Federal from the Republican party have not remitted in their operation. A fundamental difference of opinion in the interpretation of the Constitution, and as to the powers of the General Government, severs now, as in earlier times, the latitudinarian from his opponent. Parties in their ascendency have fluctuated alternately; it is a fallacy, therefore, to say that certain points of difference being removed, the Federal party, as such, is extinct. The opposing principles of construction, above referred to, are destined to remain in permanent conflict as long as our Government exists.

A crisis is at hand. The shadows that hang over the face of the future must soon pass away, and then we shall know whether JOHN TYLER of Virginia is politically a friend or foe—whether he will, in the hour of extremity and danger, stand up for the Constitution and his oft-repeated and long-cherished principles, or yield to the influence of those who desire to use, but will never sustain him. "He is our foe, who does his country wrong." If he prove a friend, we must defend him; if a foe, condemn him—as we go for measures, not men; and we estimate and measure by the Democratic standard of Thomas Jefferson.

In conclusion, we would direct attention to the facilities and advantages attending this location. Our contiguity to the Capitol of the Union, and the residence of Mr. JESSE E. DOW (one of the Editors) being there, will enable us to give the political news and proceedings of Congress as early as the papers printed in Washington. We are situated in the midst of several Congressional districts of Virginia and Maryland, whose commerce flows hither, and whose people are at present overwhelmed by papers of an opposite character.

☞ Communications for publication, or orders for the paper, will meet with prompt attention by being addressed to the proprietor and publisher, at Alexandria, D. C. JOHN M. JOHNSON.
Oct. 12, 1841.